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## Latin Peace Tops Reagan Agenda

### Contra Aid Seen Likely U.S. Tactic

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

**NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska** — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the "first order of business is peace and democracy in Central America," and a senior White House official said that this was likely to require additional U.S. aid for the contras opposing the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Speaking with reporters on Air Force One en route to Nebraska, the official repeatedly referred to the contras as "an insurance policy" that would force the Sandinists to negotiate.

He acknowledged that the Reagan administration was concerned about the period between Sept. 30, when U.S. aid to the contras will expire, and Nov. 7, the target date for a cease-fire under a peace plan agreed to last week by five Central American governments, including Nicaragua.

"We're going to have to address that interregnum," the official said.

"We plan to address the funding issue," he said, "in a way that will insure that support for the contras continues until we are all satisfied that there is a peace plan that will insure the peaceful reintegration and democratization of Nicaragua."

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said there was nothing in an agreement reached last week by Mr. Reagan and the House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, that prevented the administration from seeking funds for the contras on an interim basis while peace negotiations were pending.

Another administration official emphasized later in the day that Mr. Reagan was likely to request further aid for the contras unless the Sandinists had made convincing progress toward democratic reforms by Sept. 30.

The Central American issue appeared to be foremost on the White House agenda as Mr. Reagan sought to put the Iran-contra affair on the Iran-contra affair to a single



President Ronald Reagan as he left Washington on Thursday for Nebraska, where he made two speeches, and for California, where he will be on vacation until Sept. 6.

in the past tense and push ahead to other issues.

Heading west for a 25-day vacation in California, the president stopped off in North Platte to make two speeches in which he also urged approval of a constitutional amendment requiring balanced budget and the confirmation of his Supreme Court nominee, Robert H. Bork.

Mr. Reagan limited his remarks on the Iran-contra affair to a single

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passage in his second speech in which he told an enthusiastic crowd in the that "my first priority was always to get the facts right for the American people."

Now, the president continued, "it's time to get down to the real business at hand — to move forward with America."

In a nationally televised address on Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan said that he did not know of the diversion or the excess funds.

The president said that he for-

### Omissions Mark Reagan Iran Speech

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan has answered the charges of duplicity and malfeasance in the Iran-contra affair by saying that he had made some mistakes and that his policy "went astray," but he did not respond to the many unanswered questions

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

about his actions and those of his subordinates.

Mr. Reagan's justification for the Iran arms sales also shifted markedly from earlier speeches.

From his first speech on the secret deals in November through his last speech on the subject in March, Mr. Reagan insisted that his primary motive was to reach out to moderate factions in Iran. On Wednesday night he virtually abandoned that rationale; his speech made no specific mention of the strategic opening to Iran.

The president also outlined a series of changes "so that what we've been through can't happen again, either in this administration or in future ones."

But many of the personnel and procedural changes he described were implemented last spring after the Tower commission report. Mr. Reagan's contention that he has adopted new "tighter procedures" on covert actions following the Iran-contra hearings has not quelled the demand of some in Congress for new legislation.

The Tower commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, was appointed by the president to investigate the Iran-contra affair. It issued its report in February.

Mr. Reagan again returned to the defense he has repeatedly focused on since the disclosure Nov. 25 that Iran arms sales profits had been diverted to aid the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are called, saying that he did not know of the diversion or the excess funds.

The president said that he for-

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Striking miners waiting in Westonaria, South Africa, to be transported to tribal homelands.

## Diplomats Accused By Botha

### He Warns Them Of Restrictions If They Meddle

Compiled by The Staff From Dispatches

**CAPE TOWN** — President Pieter W. Botha accused Western diplomats Thursday of meddling in anti-apartheid politics and said that South Africa might restrict their movements.

In his first major speech in two months, Mr. Botha made an unusually strong attack on Western embassies, telling Parliament that some diplomats were abusing their posts.

Meanwhile, mine owners asserted that a four-day strike by black mine workers was waning, with strikers returning to work at several mines. Union officials, however, said the walkout was still spreading.

Striking miners clashed overnight with security guards and workers defying the strike, and 19 persons were injured, the mine owners said. At least 52 people have been injured in clashes since the walkout began Sunday.

In his speech, Mr. Botha said his government might consider taking steps to bring the staff of embassies who are acting off-limits under control, or to restrict their movements.

Referring to restrictions in the United States on the movement of some foreign diplomats, Mr. Botha said that "similar steps can be considered in South Africa with regard to certain members of staff of specific embassies."

He complained specifically about foreign funding for a trip by white South African anti-apartheid activists to meet members of the African National Congress in Dakar, Senegal, last month.

He did not name any Western country, but Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, played a role in arranging the talks in Dakar.

Mr. Botha told Parliament that he viewed "in a very serious light the interference of foreign governments and their embassy personnel in the furtherance of extraparliamentary military policies."

"No self-respecting government will allow its hospitality to be abused in this way," he said.

The prime minister said that foreign governments had funded the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which arranged the conference with the African National Conference, an organization fighting to end white domination in South Africa.

The Chamber of Mines, which represents the six major mining companies targeted by the 300,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, said Thursday that the number of strikers had dropped from 40 percent of the black work force to under one-third — or from about 230,000 to fewer than 200,000.

But union officials said 2,000

See BOTHA, Page 6

## Bundesbank Chief's Secretary Is Questioned in VW Fraud

Compiled by The Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — An investigation into a multimillion-dollar currency fraud at Volkswagen AG has widened to include a secretary to the chief of the West German central bank, the police said Thursday.

Police officials disclosed that they had searched the apartment and office of the secretary, one of two in the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, and had confiscated evidence.

They did not identify the woman or the evidence.

Police officials said they were trying to determine if information had been sold to a fugitive currency broker who is believed to have been involved in the Volkswagen fraud, first made public in March.

Mr. Pöhl again returned to the defense he has repeatedly focused on since the disclosure Nov. 25 that Iran arms sales profits had been diverted to aid the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are called, saying that he did not know of the diversion or the excess funds.

The searches were made last week at the request of the Brunswick state prosecutors office, which is coordinating the investigation.

A federal criminal office spokesman in Wiesbaden said the secretary had been questioned, but was free and had not been arrested. He

did not identify the woman or the evidence.

Siegfried Guterman, a spokesman for the central bank, said, "We can't say anything about it."

"She has chosen to be silent," the official said.

Mr. Pöhl, 61, was also arrested on suspicion of fraud in the case.

(AP, Reuters, HT)

The fraudulent foreign exchange deals involved falsifying financial instruments, known as forward contracts, by which large international companies such as Volkswagen protect themselves against fluctuations in currency markets.

VW's chief financial executive, Rolf Selowsky, resigned as a result of the scandal.

The company's chief foreign exchange dealer, Burkhardt Junger, was arrested in April on suspicion of embezzlement in the affair.

In June, the West German authorities issued an international arrest warrant for a former currency broker who is alleged to have been the mastermind in the VW fraud.

The man, Joachim Schmidt, former head of Joachim Schmidt & Partner KG in Frankfurt, disappeared shortly after Volkswagen announced its trading losses.

A former VW currency trader, Carl Hermann Retemeyer, told the International Herald Tribune, "The police searched her office, and especially her home, and found evidence."

"But there is nothing more we can say at the moment," they added.

Mr. Retemeyer said the woman had not provided any information in the case.

"She has chosen to be silent," the official said.

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Oil experts and officials of American oil companies estimate world demand for OPEC oil at 17 million barrels a day. Thus, OPEC's overproduction, which is continuing this month, is adding as much as 2 million barrels of crude oil a day to world inventories.

These factors could also undercut OPEC's plans to hold crude oil prices at \$18 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia has already officially complained about the cheating.

But nearly every other OPEC

a day, significantly above its official ceiling of 16.6 million barrels, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

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Experts interviewed said that overproduction and the buildup of inventories would lessen demand for crude oil later this year and make it difficult for OPEC to "turn off" the cheating by its members.

These factors could also undercut OPEC's plans to hold crude oil prices at \$18 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia has already officially complained about the cheating.

See OIL, Page 12

## Despite Gulf Tensions, Oil Stockpiles Point to a Price Decline

By Lee A. Daniels  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — On the surface, the oil market seems to be acting out of character, paying little heed to tensions in the Middle East.

But barring an upheaval there, oil experts expect petroleum prices to begin declining again. Moreover, they say that prices could even take a sharp drop later this year from current levels. On Thursday, contracts for September delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil, were trading 3 cents lower, at \$20.96 per barrel, in New York.

A price decline is anticipated de-

spite the sighting of mines in Gulf waters, Iran's threats against ships flying U.S. and European flags, and even a rumor of a coup in Iran.

Instead, oil companies and traders are concentrating on the fundamentals of supply and demand. And they do not like what they see.

"Fundamentally, this market's rotten to the core," said Nauman Barakat, an energy futures analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

"Not only is OPEC overproducing, but so much 'anxiety crude'

has been bought and stocked that the industry is nearly stuffed now. Prices could do very poorly later on."

By "anxiety crude," Mr. Barakat

was referring to his campaign for more open

discussion of troublesome subjects, has been evolving and maturing. Despite setbacks, resistance and conspicuous blind spots, it has moved from sanctioned criticism of the last regime's shortcomings to the beginning of a political debate over the future of the Soviet system.

On selected topics — especially the direction and pace of economic changes but also legal

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

rights, election procedures, freedom of travel and changes in education — the public is now being presented with competing ideas and is being invited to speak up.

In its first phase, glasnost was a tool for attacking society's shortcomings — alcoholism, drug abuse, corruption, economic waste — and for defusing rumors by giving details on accidents and disasters.

The exposés have continued and widened,

despite occasional rebukes of more sensationalized editors. In the past month, Soviet readers have come across startling attacks on police brutality and court injustice, including executions of innocent people.

In April, the weekly Literaturmaya Gazette printed a letter from an inmate at a labor camp charging that the prison system created repeat offenders.

Izvestia began a campaign against abuses of psychiatry, relating the cases of two Moscow women who, the newspaper said, had been improperly diagnosed as insane. It called for more humane conditions in mental hospitals.

No newspaper has yet suggested that labor camps and mental hospitals are used to confine political dissidents. But before glasnost, such institutions were not discussed in print.

Gorbachev partisans detect a more profound purpose in the exposure of incompetence and injustice. If the Soviet leader wants, as he says, to encourage individual initiative, he must reassess his group's studies.

In such patients the scientists found variants in the genetic material that serve as markers indicating the proximity of a gene defect on chromosome 5, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that carry all of a human's genetic blueprints.

In families in which the familial cancers were common, the patients in whom the cancers developed were almost always those who inherited the key markers. The markers were lacking in family members who did not develop cancers.

In related research, the scientists found evidence that the same defect occurs in the cancer cells of at least a fifth of the victims of ordinary

colon cancer.

See GLASNOST, Page 6

## Scientists Close In on Genetic Link to Colon Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Scientists in Britain have found strong evidence of a genetic defect that contributes to the development of colon cancer, one of the most common forms of the disease.

The discovery is expected to lead to better early diagnosis and detection of people who are predisposed to colon cancer, better understanding of the process that gives rise to it and perhaps improved treatment of many cases.

Many scientists believe that environmental influences help set the cancer process in motion.

The continuing research is being led by Sir Walter Bodmer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London. In a telephone interview Wednesday he said that diagnosis of at least 25 percent and perhaps as many as 40 percent of the cases of colon and rectal cancer might eventually be aided by the hope for discovery of the faulty gene whose existence is suggested by his group's studies.

Colon cancers, together with the much smaller number of rectal cancers, are the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States

## Variety Stores in Spain Are Tough on Mom and Pop

By Paul Delaney  
*New York Times* Service

**LOS MOLINOS, Spain** — Only a few hundred yards and centuries of tradition separate the older business section in the heart of this village from a still-incomplete, pink-drap shopping mall on the western edge of town.

Older businesses, like the Autoservicio grocery store, are mom-and-pop operations whose ways have seemed as solidly set as stone.

The owners, Angel Puga and his father, Marcelino, know all their customers, the customers' children and their children's children. All of them get credit that sometimes takes months to collect. It has been like that for generations in places like this.

But when Vivodist, a chain supermarket and variety store, opened a month ago, it made instant militants out of some normally conservative businessmen. They took to the aisles to protest, loading shopping carts and blocking passages and checkout lines.

The controversy in this town of 2,000 about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Madrid is representative of what is happening around Spain as communities like Los Molinos, as well as sections of cities of all sizes, adjust to a world of change encouraged by the Socialist government.

Owners of small shops are fearful that larger retailers will draw away their customers and eventually force them out of business. To the Pugas and others, that means a way of life also will disappear.

Macroeconomics, a word about as big as Los Molinos, a vacation spot for Madrid's middle class, also is involved. The government's announced policy is that there are too many small shops that are low on productivity and high on inefficiency and costs to consumers.

Two years ago, the Socialists passed a law that liberalized shopping hours to permit large retailers to stay open late at night and on Sundays. A Commerce Ministry official said Spain had three times as many small shops per capita as

other countries in the European Community and that many should close.

The government also wants industries like shipbuilding, mining and farming to operate more efficiently, which would mean cutting costs and becoming smaller by laying off workers. The policy led to widespread unrest throughout Spain for most of the first half of this year and resulted in heavy losses for the Socialists in local and regional elections in June.

Maria Luisa Blanco, 27, said her family still preferred the shops, although "we'll pick up a couple things at the mall."

"But mom likes the way she's treated in the shops and doesn't like antisocial big stores," she said.

The Socialist policy has infuriated owners of small shops, who are bitter and frustrated. Consumers, on the other hand, seem to have



Marcelino Puga in the grocery store he owns with his son.

benefited. Thus, change has arrived, although it is difficult for many to accept, and relationships have been affected.

Angel Puga said some longtime customers had abandoned him and his father. He said business at Autoservicio was down 75 percent in the month since the Vivodist opened.

"People are going there because of the novelty of it," he said, "but also because the big store has variety and can undersell me. People walk in to get a can of sardines and walk out with a pair of shoes."

As chain stores like the Vivodist open outlets in central cities, suburbs and smaller towns, complaints rise from owners of small shops. One such owner, Fernando Partida Lopez, a leader in a movement to repeal the law on shopping hours, said small shops could not "open all weekend because they are family run."

Mr. Partida said he would like to see the government provide low-interest loans to owners of small shops so they can learn marketing

He added that weekend and round-the-clock hours caused undue pressure on the family.

Mr. Partida, who owns a children's sportswear store, was an organizer of the shopping-cart protest at Vivodist. He said that two groups, a local organization of independent, small and medium businesses and the Confederation of Small and Medium Businesses of Madrid, organized a large protest against the law in Madrid in March and that more protests were planned in the fall.

The Basque and Catalonian autonomous governments have passed laws that restrict shopping hours, and the business groups are lobbying the Madrid regional government to do the same.

Mr. Partida said he would like to see the government provide low-interest loans to owners of small shops so they can learn marketing

and managerial techniques and can modernize and computerize their operations.

Meanwhile, the shopping scene last week was a typical one: there were few shoppers at the small stores, but the Vivodist counters were crowded. Javier and Margo Perez Madrid, on vacation from Madrid, said they preferred one-stop shopping "instead of going to a lot of small stores."

"Besides," she said, "small shops can't compete with the prices here."

Yolanda Lopez, also on vacation, said she shopped at her neighborhood stores in Madrid because of their proximity, but she said prices were too high at those shops.

"This is great," she said. "I'm glad to see people buying here instead of those expensive little stores."

A source said Fujairah officials decided to bar ships from an area extending as far as 33 square miles (90 square kilometers) offshore. The port itself remained open, said shipping sources who spoke on condition of anonymity. Ships presumably could still enter port by going around the danger zone.

The restricted area includes a zone about four miles (6.5 kilometers) in diameter where sources earlier reported that clusters of floating mines were discovered.

The dangerous anchorage is in the Gulf of Oman just south of the port of Hormuz.

A United Arab Emirates newspaper said Thursday that discovery of the mines had forced a one-week postponement of the next U.S. Navy-escorted convoy of American-flagged Kuwaiti tankers.

The paper, Al-Itrah, quoted unidentified sources as saying that three more Kuwaiti tankers had been scheduled to arrive in the area Friday. Washington has not given a date for the next convoy up the Gulf.

So far, the United States has reflagged five Kuwaiti vessels and escorted them in two convoys up the Gulf. The three vessels escorted in the second convoy remain in Kuwait to take on cargo. Altogether, 11 vessels are to be reflagged.

Sources said teams from the United Arab Emirates, the Sultanate of Oman and the U.S. Navy were deploying boats and helicopters to scan the Gulf of Oman.

The sources, asking not to be named, said the search teams were working in different areas. Diplomats said this week that Washington agreed to a request from Oman to help with minesweeping.

The source of the mines has not been established, but Iran is widely believed to be responsible.

Shipping sources speculate that the mines were secretly laid in an attempt to disrupt the U.S. escort convoys, which are organized in and depart from the area.

In Washington, the Pentagon said Thursday that Iran was "almost certainly" responsible for planting the mines, suggesting that the Iranians had extended their operations beyond the Gulf to disrupt U.S. convoys.

Robert E. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said, "We believe that it is quite likely, in fact, almost certainly, the Iranians who left those mines there, presumably in hopes of placing them in front of our most recent tanker escort group."

Iran accused the United States on Wednesday of planting the mines and offered its own navy to help clear them.

(The Iranian press agency IRNA reported that Iranian naval units would start minesweeping "maneuvers" in international waters Friday. Reuters reported from London.)

(Quoting an Iranian naval commander, the press agency received in London, did not say where the exercises would take place.)

In Washington, the Reagan administration accused Iran of obstructing United Nations efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, now nearly seven years old, and urged the UN Security Council to move toward an arms embargo of Iran.

Iran, in return, charged that Washington was increasing tension in the Gulf with its call on the Security Council. On July 20, the 15-member council unanimously passed a cease-fire resolution, which Iran has said it neither accepts nor rejects. The measure has no enforcement provision.

The incidents came one day after a near-collision between a Delta Air Lines jetliner and a small plane as the American jetliner approached the Los Angeles airport.

The encounter took place Tuesday evening at 7,400 feet (2,240 meters) just outside the boundary of the restricted airspace that private planes are prohibited from entering without permission and electronic altitude reporting devices.

FAA officials estimated that the two planes passed within 300 feet of one another.

Mr. McArdor said he was enlarging the restricted airspace and closing a north-south corridor over the Los Angeles airport to small planes. The FAA had announced plans to make the changes last week, but after the incident Tuesday, Mr. McArdor said they would take effect Aug. 19.

He said he was taking the action to "lessen the risk posed to the traveling public by VFR aircraft in and around the Los Angeles basin." VFR stands for "visual flight rules."

In Chicago, another incident Tuesday involved a corporate Learjet and an unidentified private plane as the jet was approaching Midway Airport for a landing.

Mort Edelstein, an FAA spokesman, said the Learjet's pilot, who dived suddenly to avoid hitting the

nearby third of the general aviation aircraft in the United States registered in California, a spokesman for American Airlines said.

The number of reports of near-collisions is up 31 percent over last

year. The increase is attributed by aviation experts to a combination of increases in the number of incidents and in the number of reports made to the FAA.

In the first seven months of this year, the FAA reports, there have been 150 near-collisions involving at least one jet airliner. There were 82 such reports in the first seven months of 1986.

Overall, in the first seven months of this year, 610 near-collisions have been reported to the FAA, compared to 464 in the first seven months of 1986.

The rise in near-collisions, particularly a spate of incidents since Saturday, has given impetus to a call by the aviation industry to more swiftly require all small planes flying around busy airports to be equipped with altitude reporting devices.

The FAA now is requiring small planes flying around the 23 busiest U.S. airports to be equipped with the devices, known as Mode-C transponders, by Dec. 1.

These incidents also highlight the need for modernization of the entire air traffic control system, which is still operating with outdated computers and too few controllers," said William F. Bolger, president of the Air Transport Association, the lobbying organization for the major U.S. airlines.

In the Los Angeles incident, the American plane, a Boeing 737, was carrying 78 passengers and four crew members on a flight from Seattle and San Francisco.

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## U.A.E. Closes Anchorage For Tankers Due to Mines

*The Associated Press*

**MANAMA, Bahrain** — Officials closed part of an offshore tanker anchorage in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday after the discovery of a sixth mine in the area shipping sources said.

The five mines found earlier off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah were destroyed or defused in a search operation begun after an American-operated supertanker hit a mine Monday and was damaged.

Three of the men were arraigned on robbery charges. They were identified as Valerio Vicei, 32, an unemployed Italian; Israel Finkus, 46, an Israeli antiquities dealer, and David Poole, 47, a retired London resident.

A fourth suspect, Elihu Ephrati, 43, an Israeli-born investor, was charged with handling jewelry allegedly taken in the robbery.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 4 Charged in £30 Million U.K. Theft

**LONDON** (AP) — Four men were charged Thursday in connection with the robbery of a London safe deposit center last month.

At the same time, Scotland Yard raised its estimate of the haul from £20 million (\$32 million) to £30 million, making it the richest robbery in British history. The police said they had recovered an "enormous amount" of cash, jewelry and silver stolen in the July 12 robbery at the Knightsbridge Safe Deposit Center opposite Harrods department store.

Three of the men were arraigned on robbery charges. They were identified as Valerio Vicei, 32, an unemployed Italian; Israel Finkus, 46, an Israeli antiquities dealer, and David Poole, 47, a retired London resident.

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The Associated Press

**U.S. Rebuffs UN Population Fund**

**WASHINGTON** (Reuters) — The United States said Thursday that it was refusing for the third consecutive year to give money to a United Nations family planning program because Washington charges the program funded forced abortions in China.

The U.N. Fund for Population Activities, for which Washington had budgeted \$25.4 million, denied the charge. Nafis Sadik, the fund's executive director, said: "The United States has never offered a bit of evidence to support these allegations."

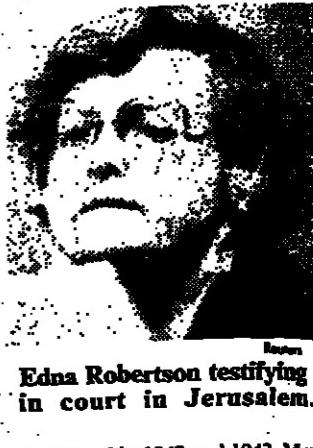
The U.S. Agency for International Development said in a statement that, as in the two previous years, it was allocating the money budgeted for the fund to other family planning programs in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

### Demjanjuk Prosecutor Assails Expert

**JERUSALEM** (AP) — A prosecutor in John Demjanjuk's war crimes trial asserted Thursday that a defense handwriting expert had given a biased evaluation of an important piece of prosecution evidence, a Nazi identity card that she claims is a forgery.

"This is a very good example of your preconceived ideas and bias," said the prosecutor, Michael Shaked, after Edna Robertson testified that even previously undepicted sample signatures she had used in her examination might have been forged. Mrs. Robertson insisted that her evaluation had been fair.

Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being the guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp in Poland in 1942 and 1943. Mrs. Robertson has testified that an SS identity card allegedly belonging to him does not bear his signature. On Thursday, she cited wide variations in samples of the handwriting of an SS officer, Karl Streibl, whose signature is alleged to be on the card, and said these had led her to question the authenticity of both the Streibl signature and the samples.



Edna Robertson testifying in court in Jerusalem.

### Pope to See Critic of Waldheim Visit

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Elie Wiesel, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, who severely criticized Pope John Paul II for meeting with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria in June, will visit with the pope this month according to American Jewish and Catholic officials.

Mr. Wiesel, who was in São Paulo on Wednesday to be honored by the government of Brazil, confirmed that the meeting with the pope would take place but refused to elaborate. According to other Jewish leaders, the initiative for the meeting came from the Vatican and involved several Catholic prelates, including Cardinal John O'Connor of New York and Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris.

On Thursday, Mr. Waldheim met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at Mr. Waldheim's summer house near Salzburg, the Austria Press Agency reported. Mr. Kohl, who is spending his vacation in nearby St. Gilgen, met Mr. Waldheim "as in past years," the agency said.

### Paper Can Contest Curb in Singapore

**SINGAPORE (AFP)** — A Singapore court on Thursday granted The Asian Wall Street Journal the right to contest a government order that has restricted the paper's sales here to 400 copies a day since Feb. 16. The paper had been circulating more than 5,000 copies a day in Singapore.

But the High Court, in granting permission, ordered the Hong Kong-based financial paper to file a new petition omitting requests that the court rule on the validity and constitutionality of the government action. Justice T.S. Srinathay also allowed that restraint on the daily's circulation to continue pending the outcome of the appeal.

The restriction was imposed after the paper refused to publish in full an official rejoinder to a December article that the government said had criticized the formation of a new, secondary stock market, "and cast doubt on the motives of the government in setting it up."

### For the Record

French police held 31 prisoners Thursday night after eight persons were injured in rioting at a Marseille prison, police sources said. Inmates at the Baumettes prison started a fire and attacked security forces with rocks and pieces of wood before police fired tear gas to restore calm. (Reuters)

Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court, 79, was reported in good condition on Thursday at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, where he was being treated for a blood clot in his foot. (AP)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Poland to Ground Its Soviet-Built Jets

**WARSAW (Reuters)** — The Polish airline LOT plans to ground six of its seven Soviet-built Ilyushin 62M jetliners for maintenance next week and to lease a U.S.-built airline to help fill the gap, the official press said Thursday.

But the airline warned passengers that problems with advance bookings might occur on flights to North America, China, India and Thailand beginning Friday



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

# LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

German Democratic Republic

When Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492 the LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR could look back at a history of 327 years.

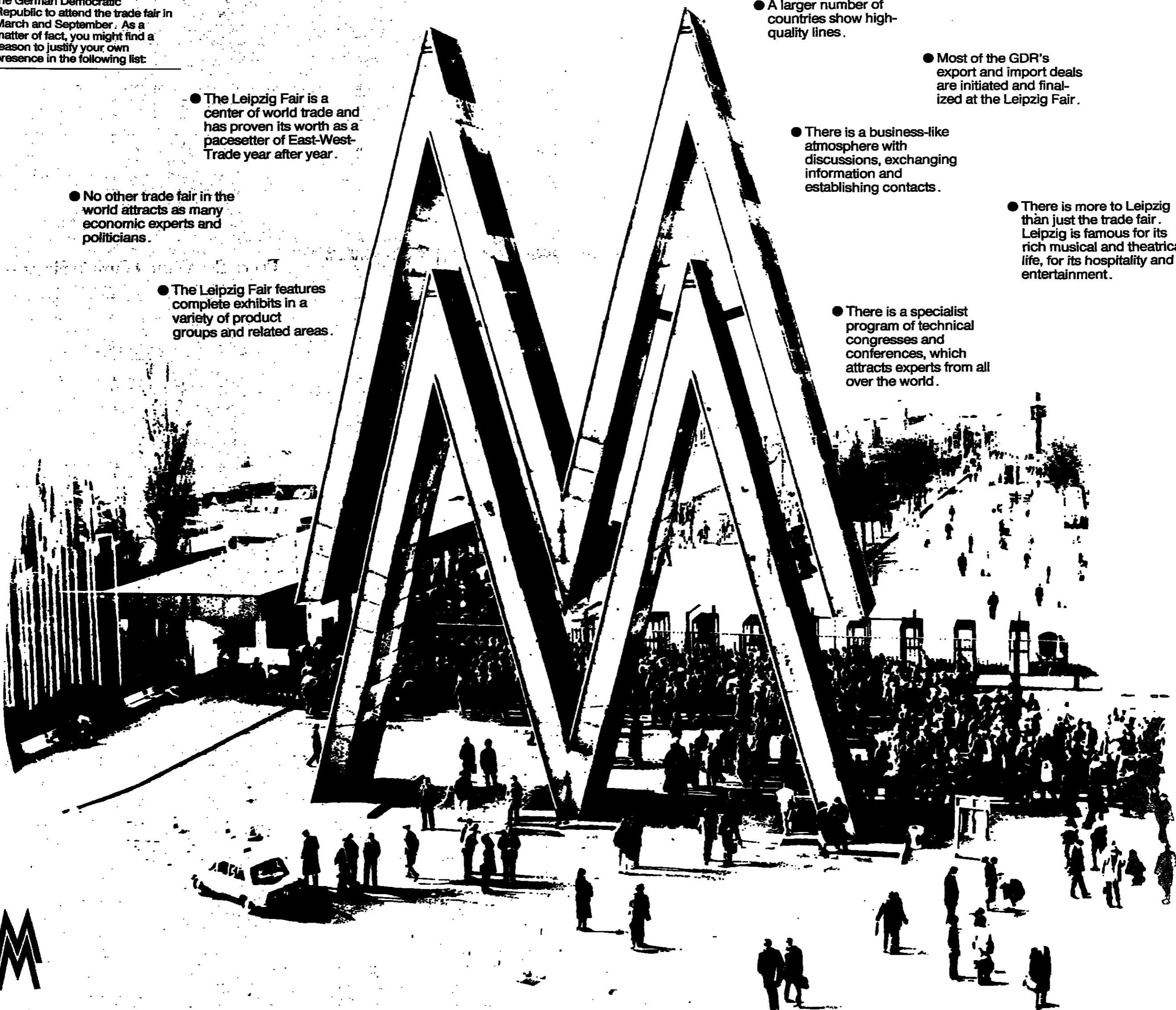
Even in those days, Leipzig — the crossroad of two very important European trade routes — was internationally known and renowned.

It is the same today!

There are many good reasons why exhibitors, buyers, politicians, businessmen, engineers and economists converge on Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic to attend the trade fair in March and September. As a matter of fact, you might find a reason to justify your own presence in the following list:

- The Leipzig Fair is a center of world trade and has proven its worth as a pacesetter of East-West-Trade year after year.
- No other trade fair in the world attracts as many economic experts and politicians.
- The Leipzig Fair features complete exhibits in a variety of product groups and related areas.

- A larger number of countries show high-quality lines.
- Most of the GDR's export and import deals are initiated and finalized at the Leipzig Fair.
- There is a business-like atmosphere with discussions, exchanging information and establishing contacts.
- There is more to Leipzig than just the trade fair. Leipzig is famous for its rich musical and theatrical life, for its hospitality and entertainment.
- There is a specialist program of technical congresses and conferences, which attracts experts from all over the world.



#### 1987 Leipzig Autumn Fair September 6-12.

The central theme: Efficient food production and processing.

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The central theme: Improved performance with integrated measuring, testing and control systems.

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Leipziger Messeamt  
DDR-7010 Leipzig  
Postfach 720

Telex 512294 Phone 71810

or the Leipzig Trade Fair representative in your country.





## OPINION

## Where Liberty Is at Stake, It's Judges Who Must Rule

By Anthony Lewis

**SAN FRANCISCO** — For nearly 200 years now the United States has lived under a constitution enforced by judges. The system was unique for most of that time. But now, to a far greater extent than generally realized, other democracies have adopted the view that judges should protect individual liberty from invasion by governments.

The spread of constitutionalism on the American pattern was made more

clearly by judicial supremacy," he said. "Judicial activism," a term of high controversy in America, was used with no embarrassment by the panelists.

"There is a degree of judicial activism open to the courts," Chief Justice R.S. Patah of the Indian Supreme Court said. "The people turn to the courts and say, 'Look, we are in difficulty.'

"I don't think that activism is a bad word at all," Justice Enrique Petracchi of the Argentine Supreme Court said. Of course the reality in Argentina, which he regretted, is that the rule of law was dispensed by military rule until the recent re-establishment of democracy.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena of Zimbabwe described how his Supreme Court enforces the constitution of a country only seven years old. Zimbabwe has a state of emergency, as the constitution permits, but the court has ordered the government to give detailed reasons for detaining any person and to let detainees have access to lawyers. And despite criticism of the judges, the government has complied with their orders.

The judges spoke also of the need to interpret a constitution in the light of contemporary understanding. Otherwise, their government passed a law suspending constitutional guarantees? Without hesitation, judges from West Germany, Zimbabwe and India said, "We would strike it down."

Wolfgang Zeidler, the president of the German Federal Constitutional Court, said his court frequently found legislation in conflict with the West German Constitution, and had overwhelming public support for that role. "We defi-

## This Is Not India's Game

Regarding the opinion column, "Gandhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lanka" (June 18) by Paul Johnson:

How can Mr. Johnson, who writes of a Tamil infiltration of Sri Lanka, close his eyes to the fact that the flow of Tamils has been in the other direction (150,000 Tamil refugees reaching India in the last three years)?

Communal tensions in India and Sri Lanka find their roots in the British colonial policy of divide and rule, which set community against community and religion against religion. A policy perhaps not completely justified by the "abstract principle of the rule of law and equality" but nonetheless very effective.

Mr. Johnson's analysis of recent events is a classic piece of disinformation. Pakistan has invaded India three times and China has done so once, in recent years. Kashmir is very much an integral part of India. And to say that India

invaded Goa is like saying that the Free French Forces invaded France.

He describes Sri Lanka as anxious to be democratic. A laudable sentiment. India is democratic and has been so for all of its independent existence. Its people are bound together not only by "fragile bonds of [law] and democratic custom" but also by cultural and ethnic ties which go back at least two thousand years.

ABHAY SHUKLA,  
Tunney, Switzerland.

A Dangerous Comparison

Regarding the opinion column "What to Do About Iran? Stay Away" (July 24) by William Pfaff:

To compare the French Revolution and the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seems a dangerous historical mistake. The French revolution was based upon the concept of liberty for the individual against the absolute power of king and church. It gave to the world the Declaration of Human

Rights, which is still the basis for the French Constitution. At the time, France had to face the coalition of the European monarchies that could not protect their status quo while an example of democracy was at their door.

Iran today takes the opposite direction. Its ideology is based upon religious fanaticism that denies any place for individual respect. Also, today's democracies are not at all like the old European monarchies. To draw such a parallel implies that our bases are rotten.

PHILIPPE SANMARCO,  
Député des Bouches du Rhône,  
Adjoint au Maire de Marseille,  
Paris.

Mr. Pfaff is right when he states that the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seems a dangerous historical mistake. The French revolution was based upon the concept of liberty for the individual against the absolute power of king and church. It gave to the world the Declaration of Human

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## But What About Blacks?

Regarding the news report "Australia's Pro-Immigration Policy Gives Nation a Multi-Hued Character" (July 20) by Michael Richardson:

Sure the Australians treat Asian and Oriental immigrants with respect and genuine affection. But while my observation in both Australia and New Zealand is that the people practice no discrimination against black visitors or students, when the question arises of resettling large groups of people from, say, South Africa, a colored curtain falls immediately.

BRUCE F. PHILLIPS,  
Rankweil, Austria.

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... of those who wrote the constitution. But what they really mean is not in doubt. They want judges to get out of the way of those who hold power in Washington. How strange it would be to turn away from U.S. constitutional tradition just as others increasingly embrace it. And how strange to do so as Americans celebrate the birthday of a constitution that U.S. judges have kept alive for 200 years.

The New York Times

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## GENERAL NEWS

## Chinese Party Is Expected to Dismiss A Top Theorist and Other 'Liberals'

By Daniel Southerland  
*Washington Post Service*

**BEIJING** — A leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician is under attack and will be dismissed from his position because his views depart radically from party orthodoxy, according to Chinese sources.

The sources said that Su Shaozhi, 63, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has offended party leaders with his criticism of the Chinese political system and his advocacy of democratic reforms.

They said that senior officials made a decision to dismiss the theorist more than two weeks ago.

The sources said that at least three other intellectuals were being forced to resign from the Communist Party, including a liberal theorist, Wang Ruoshui, and a prominent and outspoken playwright, Wu Zuguang. Mr. Wu, 70, confirmed that party officials had advised him to resign from the party, which did Aug. 1.

One source said that several other "liberals" were likely to be forced out of the party.

Independent analysts said that the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, was likely to have approved the moves as part of a compromise with party traditionalists, or conservatives.

To push their economic revisions, Mr. Deng and Prime Minis-



Wu Zuguang, a playwright who is among intellectuals being forced to resign from China's Communist Party.

ter Zhao Ziyang, who is the acting Communist Party chairman, have been willing to make ideological concessions to the conservatives.

Trade-offs between revisionists and conservatives are expected at a major party congress in October. A Chinese source said that he was shocked that the decision to remove Mr. Su was timed so closely to the congress, which is expected to stress unity.

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To push their economic revisions, Mr. Deng and Prime Minis-

ter Su Shaozhi, who are regarded as crucial to modernization.

But Mr. Deng has agreed with conservatives that intellectuals went too far during a debate over possible political reforms. Mr. Su had called for restrictions on the Communist Party's power and for gradual democratization.

Mr. Su, who was readily available for interviews last year, stopped seeing foreign journalists in January after university students staged demonstrations calling for democracy.

Reached by telephone on Wednesday, Mr. Su said he could not comment on reports that he was being pressured to resign. A spokesman for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a wing of the New York-based group said Wednesday.

President Raúl Alfonsín introduced the legislation after a series of rebellions in army units over the Easter weekend led by midlevel officers. The rebels insisted they were not interested in taking power, but wanted redress for several issues, including an end to attempts to prosecute men of their rank.

The law later passed by congress, called the "due obedience" law, freed all but a few dozen retired senior officers from the possibility of trial in connection with the "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas a decade ago. About 9,000 people disappeared and are presumed dead and thousands more were imprisoned and tortured for political reasons.

The report was Americas Watch's first study on human rights in Argentina since the country returned to elected government in December 1983. It was written by Juan E. Mendez, an Argentine lawyer who was a political prisoner at the outset of the military regime and is now Washington director of Americas Watch.

Despite the criticism, the report praised Argentina's "impressive" achievement in convicting five former armed forces commanders, two of them former presidents of the 1976-83 military regime.

It said that Mr. Alfonsín deserved credit for this and for restoring "ethical governance."

It said, however, that the "due obedience" legislation, by excusing torturers who were supposedly obeying orders, was "clearly inconsistent" with the United Nations Convention Against Torture, which states that obedience to orders is not an excuse for torture.

Argentina has ratified the convention.

Albanians flee to Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

**BELGRADE** — Seventeen families from the border village of Vrmos have arrived in the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, where they have requested asylum, the official Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

Los Angeles has 159,000 pupils

## Bilingual Education Set Back in U.S.

By Jay Mathews  
*Washington Post Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — In a blow to bilingual education in the United States, unionized teachers here have voted overwhelmingly to ask for a return to predominantly English instruction.

Los Angeles has the nation's largest program for teaching immigrant schoolchildren in their native language, and National Education Association spokesman, Howard Carroll, said that "what happens there will affect the whole country."

The vote only sets the union's bargaining position and is unlikely to have an immediate impact on the Los Angeles school board's support for its bilingual program. But educators and union officials said it will have a significant impact in other districts still debating how to teach immigrants.

Results tabulated Tuesday night

in a referendum of nearly 7,000 union members showed 78 percent in favor of moving toward predominantly English instruction, often called "immersion." About 22 percent opposed the move.

A separate ballot measure asking

support for the current system,

which encourages instruction in Spanish or other foreign languages

for recent immigrants, was defeated 58 percent to 42 percent.

Source said that the removal of

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## BOTHA:

### Envoy Warned

(Continued from Page 1)  
miners joined the strike Thursday. They said about 342,000 workers were off the job at 44 gold and coal mines.

Anglovaal Ltd., which is taking part in the negotiations but does not recognize the mine workers' union, said that 2,400 men had returned to work at its Lorraine Gold Mine in the Orange Free State.

The company had threatened strikers with dismissal if they did not return to work Thursday. It said that about 300 men did not report and would be dismissed if their absence was related to the strike.

The Anglo American Corp. said about 300 workers at its Ergo plant, a gold reclamation facility east of Johannesburg, staged a sit-in Thursday after voting Wednesday to join the strike. The company said the strikers had sabotaged machinery and had spilled five tons of sulfuric acid.

Anglo American, whose mines produced 39.2 percent of South Africa's 638 tons of gold in 1986, said 15 people were wounded when mine security guards fired rubber bullets at stone throwers Wednesday night at the President Steyn gold mine in the Orange Free State.

The company said the violence had broken out when security officers entered a company dormitory to protect miners who wanted to work. It said eight of the injured had required hospitalization.

The Chamber of Mines said about 150 union members went on strike Thursday at the Rand Refinery, the main processor of the country's export gold. It said that 210 workers had remained at work and that the refinery would continue functioning.

The Nuclear Fuels Corp., the main processor of South African uranium, said that about 125 union members had staged a brief sit-in and then returned to work.

The union is demanding a 30-percent increase in pay and improved benefits. The chamber has unilaterally implemented pay raises ranging from 15 percent to 23 percent.

The Chamber of Mines says the average black miner earns \$285 a month, about one-fifth the average white miner's wage. The union says the monthly salary is \$170.

The union says 177 of its members have been arrested, including 78 union officials whom the police have accused of plotting to kill strikebreakers.

Five strikers were arrested in connection with the death of a miner found dead in his bed Tuesday, the police said. Officials at the Trans Naual Coal Corp. said he had been "apparently murdered." The police said they were investigating. (Reuters, AP)



**PROTEST HALTED IN JERUSALEM** — Foreign volunteers from a summer camp being dispersed by Israeli policemen Thursday outside the U.S. Consulate. They were protesting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Witnesses said policemen fired tear gas at about 50 protesters, mostly Americans and West Europeans, and clubbed several of them. Two persons were reported injured, and six were arrested.

## GLASNOST: Soviets Seeking the New Policy's Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

some citizens that they will be protected against arbitrary penalties.

In its second phase, glasnost moved from exposure into a re-examination of official history, airing literary and historical accounts of the Stalin era, casting the much-maligned Nikita S. Khrushchev in a more favorable light and reviving memories of sometime Bolshevik leaders like Leon Trotsky and Nikolai I. Bucharin, foes of Stalin who became "nonpersons."

This is a rewriting of history that serves Mr. Gorbachev's purposes, as his struggle for social and economic revival is essentially a battle against the institution of Stalinism.

Mr. Gorbachev has allowed something more than just another self-serving revision of official history. He has restored some of history's ambiguity. Topics like Stalin's military leadership in World War II and Lenin's New Economic Policy of the 1920s are matters of debate, not just doctrine.

The third phase of glasnost allows a limited competition of ideas. Most striking has been the fierce and fundamental debate over how far to carry economic changes. In the past two months, journals have advocated abolition of central planning, the use of unemployment as an economic tool and the creation of a stock market, with workers' owning shares in enterprises.

Often the attacks are followed by counterattacks. Which article reflects the party line? No one is sure.

The marketplace of ideas tends to close once the party has declared its official position.

Some ideas have never been opened for debate. No Soviet writer has yet advocated in the Soviet press the creation of competing political parties, or questioned the reasons why 115,000 Soviet troops are in Afghanistan.

But on issues where the debate rages, Are secret ballots a good idea? Should prostitution be outlawed? Should the death penalty be banned? Why not relax curbs on foreign travel?

Glasnost itself is hotly debated.

The leadership seems uncertain where to draw the line.

Vegor K. Ligachev, the No. 2 member of the Politburo, dropped into the editorial office of Sovetskaya Kultura last month to express concern that the wave of glasnost had "washed up some scum and debris."

What is needed is "constructive glasnost," he scolded the journalists, by which he said he meant more articles with a "Communist thrust."

A week after Mr. Ligachev's remarks, Mr. Gorbachev assured a gathering of editors that they were doing a fine job and that everything he had read so far was within "the context of the struggle for socialism."

It looks as if the next and most troublesome stage of glasnost will be debate over who controls the debate.

Already various groups, under the banner of glasnost, have announced their right to organize, demonstrate or publish their views to close once the party has declared its official position.

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## ASSESS: President's Address on Iran-Contra Affair Is Marked by Omissions

(Continued from Page 1) inter national security adviser. Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, should have consulted him about the diversion. "No operation is so secret that it should be kept from the commander-in-chief," he said.

But Mr. Reagan did not articulate in his speech Wednesday night many other defenses of his actions that White House officials have relayed during the hearings.

For example, the presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has said Mr. Reagan did not agree with Admiral Poindexter's testimony that the president would have approved the diversion if he had known about it. Mr. Reagan was silent on this Wednesday.

When the hearings focused on the secret network overseen by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the National Security Council staff to help the Nicaraguan rebels, White House officials said that Mr. Reagan did not believe the National Security Council staff was covered by the Boland Amendment barring direct U.S. military aid to the contras. Mr. Reagan was silent on this, too.

Instead, the president focused on broad themes. For example, in describing origins of the Iran arms shipments, Mr. Reagan adopted a view similar to the one he expressed after the Tower report, saying "our original initiative rapidly got all tangled up in the sale of arms, and the sale of arms got tangled up with hostilities."

This is sharply different from the portrayal given by the congressional committee of what Colonel North dubbed "Operation Recovery."

Testimony from Mr. Reagan's current and former aides described the president as preoccupied from the outset of the Iran deals with winning freedom for the hostages in Lebanon.

After a meeting Dec. 7, 1985, Secretary of State George P. Shultz noted that Mr. Reagan had said

that the American people "will never forgive me" if he let legal problems interfere with the hostage rescue effort. Admiral Poindexter recalled the president saying, "I don't feel that we can leave any stone unturned in trying to get the hostages back."

Mr. Reagan acknowledged Wednesday that he let his preoccupation with the hostages "intrude into areas where it didn't belong."

"The image — the reality — of Americans in chains," he said, "deprived of their freedom and families so far from home burdened my thoughts. This was a mistake."

Mr. Reagan said he "sought to find the answers" after he realized that he had not been fully informed about what his aides were doing. Mr. Reagan said that "no president should ever be protected from the truth."

Blamed others for withholding the truth, although records and testimony suggest that Mr. Reagan also sought to hide parts of the story, from his first claim that there was "no foundation" to the reports of U.S. arms sales to Iran to apparent

and that telephone calls in response to it were overwhelmingly favorable. He said the American people "want the president to lead and succeed, and he will."

But in the official Democratic Party response to Mr. Reagan's televised address, Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine told the nation Wednesday that Democrats hold Mr. Reagan "personally responsible" for the "serious mistakes" in selling arms to Iran.

On Thursday, White House officials said that the president intended to move beyond the Iran-contra to other issues.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Reagan "feels very positive" about the public response to his speech

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International Herald Tribune

# TRAVEL

- Copenhagen's Jazz Clubs
- Shopping in Istanbul
- Paris Restaurants Revisited

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Thai Barge Procession

■ On Oct. 16, for only the third time in 20 years, Thailand's 50 ornate royal barges will be used in a traditional procession marking the 60th birthday of King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The ornately carved scarlet and gold barges, each one different, were last seen twice in 1982, during Bangkok's bicentennial celebrations. The barges, most of which date to the late 18th century, had not been used since 1967. For his birthday, the king will travel downriver on the royal barge Subanabong from Wat Arun royal pier to the Wat Arun landing. At the temple there, Wat Arun Rajavararam, he will present Buddhist monks with new robes and other necessities. This ceremony, called the Presentation of Kathin Robes, has been a Buddhist custom since the 13th century. Two rehearsals, on Oct. 6 and 12, will provide the best opportunities for viewing; visitors will be allowed to watch from boats and bridges. The king will not be present at the rehearsals. On the day of the event, visitors will be confined to the shore.

### Passes for Wyeth Show



■ Visitors to the National Gallery of Art need passes to see the "Andrew Wyeth, the Helga Pictures" exhibition, which runs through Sept. 27. The passes are available free of charge at the gallery, Madison Drive between Third and Seventh Streets, N.W.; tel: 202-842-6188. The museum is open daily from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M., until Sept. 8, when it begins closing at 5; on Sundays the opening hours are from noon to 9.

### Visas for Tahiti

■ Americans and Canadians planning vacations of less than 90 days to Tahiti no longer need to get a visa in advance. Free visas are now being issued on arrival. Long-stay visas must still be obtained in advance. For more information, contact Tahiti tourism offices.

### Alhambra Plaza Opens

■ Visitors to the Alhambra, in Granada, Spain, may now enter a newly renovated plaza, never before open to the public. Walkways on top of the Moorish citadel's outer walls, also renovated, have been reopened as well. Most of the Alhambra was built between 1238 and 1358 by the Moorish king Al Ahmar and his successors. After the Moors were expelled in 1492, successive generations of Christian rulers added to the complex. The restored plaza, called la Plaza del Ajibe (the Plaza of the Reservoir), was built over a stone reservoir by Ferdinand and Isabella in the 16th century. Other exceptional sights in the Alhambra include the Royal Palace, built in Moorish style with vaulted ceilings and decorated with intricate floral and geometric patterns in its carved plasterwork and glazed tiles. The palace contains the Court of the Lions, a patio noted for its arabesque detail and an elaborate fountain supported by 12 lions; and the Court of the Myrtles, which has a long goldfish pond surrounded by ornate arcades.

### Raft Trip on Grand Canyon

■ Visitors to the Southwest of the United States with little time to spare can still take a raft trip through the Grand Canyon. Canyonect Inc. has a one-day trip every Friday through September. Passengers journey down 55 miles of the Colorado River on a giant pontoon boat, from Diamond Creek to Pierce Ferry, through lively rapids and magnificent scenery. The cost is \$225 a person, including overnight accommodation and all meals. For more information and reservations, call Canyonect, of Flagstaff, Arizona, at 800-525-0924 or, in Arizona, 602-526-0924.

### Celebrating the Bullfight

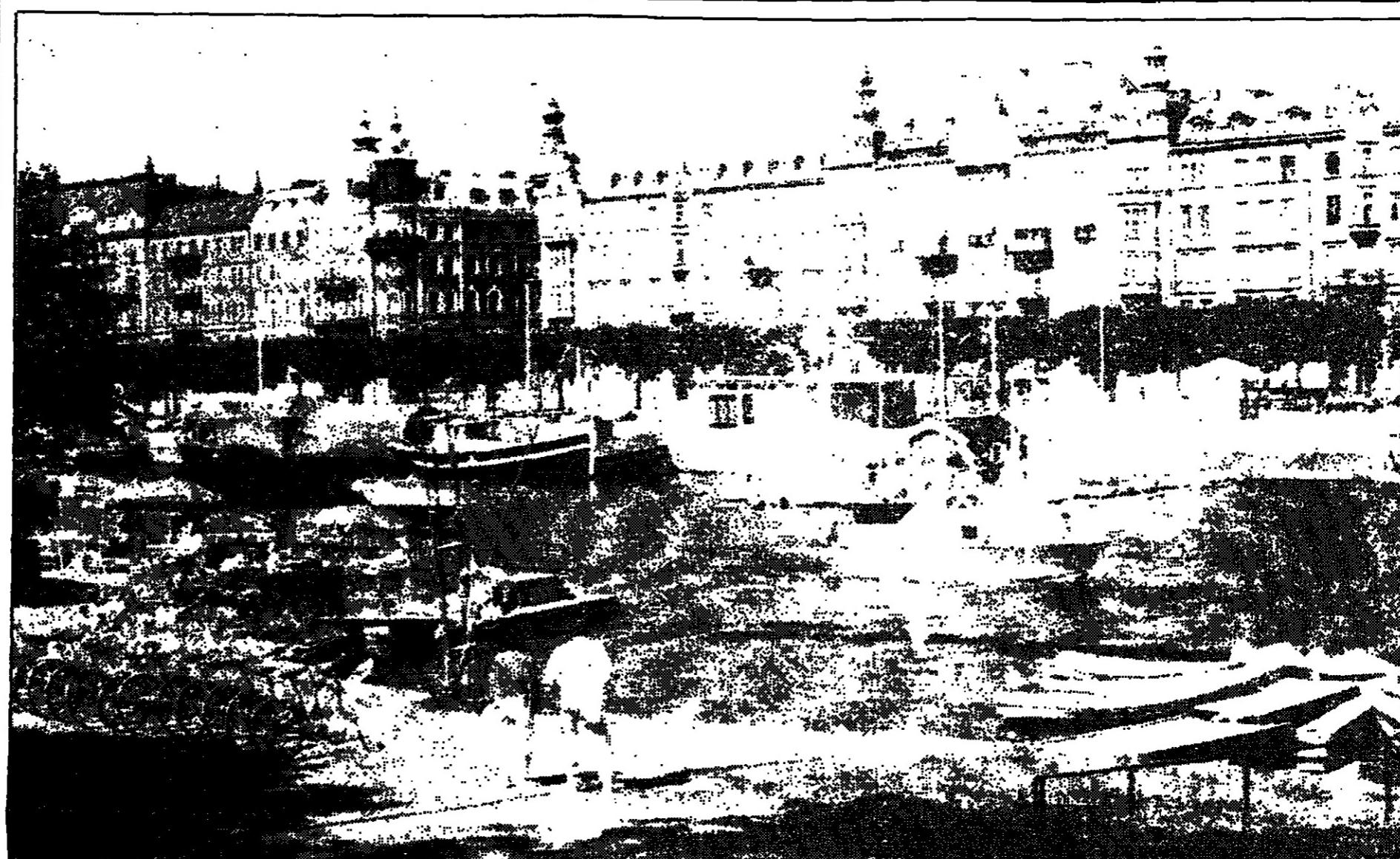
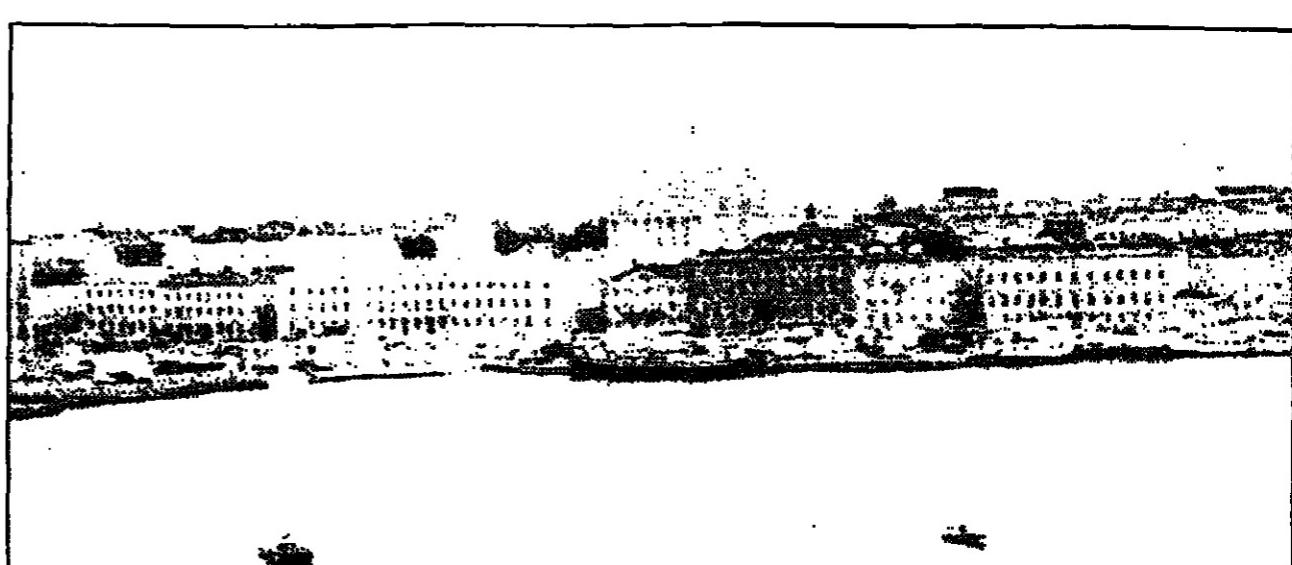


■ Though bullfighting is thousands of years old, the sport's current form evolved in the latter half of the 19th century. In Mexico, the new form of the art arrived in 1887. Mexico City is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the contemporary style with concerts, exhibitions, film showings, conferences and, of course, a bullfight. The art exhibitions, which are free, will include works by Luis Revitano, Humberto Peraza, Pancho Flores and Raymundo Cobo. Photographs are being shown at the Zocalo Metropolitano through Aug. 29. Sculptures will be on display in the Sala Justino Fernández at the Palace of Fine Arts, Lazaro Cardenas and Avenida Juarez, Sept. 2 through 30. The Teatro del Pueblo will house painting and sculpture from Oct. 1 through 30. Caricatures will be exhibited at the Caricature Museum, Deconces 90, from Nov. 3 through 20. The celebration culminates with a Corrida del Centenario, or centennial bullfight, Nov. 20 at the Plaza Mexicana, the largest bullfight arena in the world, holding 100,000 spectators. Tickets will be available as of Nov. 5 at the Plaza Mexicana box office. For more information, write the Dirección de Turismo del DDF, Londres 54, 06000 Mexico, DF.

### Helping Lost Travelers

■ A team of British Airways staff members has begun touring London's Heathrow Airport, offering aid to travelers in trouble. Between 6 A.M. and midnight there are 12 people on duty to aid anyone they find in distress, traveling with any airline. The most common problem in large airports, a British Airways spokesman said, is that people become disoriented and go to the wrong terminals, join the wrong line or get on the wrong bus.

## Summer Tale Of Two Cities On the Baltic



Photograph by Mary Mills

*Cities that live on the water: Stockholm from the Djurgarden, above; Helsinki's waterfront, top.*

by Mary Mills

**S**TOCKHOLM — Throwing off the trappings of the long cold winter, Scandinavia shines in summer. The fountains in Stockholm's Kungsträdgården and Helsinki's Esplanadi flow again and flowerbeds burst into bloom as residents and tourists fill the outdoor cafés and crowd around the bandstands to make the most of long days and "white nights."

Stockholm wears its summer finery with aplomb. Lively and fresh, the city projects an effervescence that Helsinki lacks. Reserved and less polished, Stockholm's Baltic sister, at the eastern end of the busy waterway between the two capitals, seems a bit sleepy and old-fashioned. But you can't help liking it for its provincial ways dissimilated by its well-heeled sister.

Stockholm's central commercial area is sleekly modern with steel and glass buildings to rival any in the United States or the rebuilt cities of West Germany. A walk on Sveavägen, the main north-south avenue, with its many banks, sidewalk restaurants and parks gives you the feeling that things are in order here, prosperous and efficient. And, historically, Sweden has always enjoyed a large measure of calm, which was shattered only recently with the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme in February 1986. At the spot on the Sveavägen where he was fatally shot, a mound of roses has been placed, which passersby freshly daily.

But besides its modern facade, Stockholm has preserved Swedish history and traditions in several dozen museums, and there are a number of magnificent Scandinavian Baroque buildings. Notable among them is the Nordiska Museum, which contains exhibits detailing the arts and customs of Sweden over the last 500 years; the Museum of National Antiquities with its section devoted to Viking life — including the unique picture stones from Gotland — and the monumental city hall with its elaborate Guild Hall.

Helsinki, at least, on the surface, projects a very different image, obviously the less prosperous of the two cities. Still, the bond remains strong, even though 175 years of Russian rule intervened between the founding of Helsinki in 1550 by Sweden and the subsequent centuries of Swedish rule that ended in 1809 with Peter the Great's conquest of Finland.

Street signs in Helsinki are in Swedish and Finnish, and many of Helsinki's half-million residents speak both languages, although Swedish is the native language for only about 9 percent of the population.

The Baltic highway teams with activity, even in winter, when ice-breakers may be called into service to keep the harbors open to shipping. In summer the tourist traffic is brisk with two major lines offering car-ferry and passenger service between Sweden and Finland, making the overnight journey in about 15 hours.

Sailing from Stockholm recently aboard the Silja Line's Finnländia made me a convert to the slower, more relaxing way of travel, even though the flight between Stockholm and Helsinki takes less than an hour. We arranged our cruise several months in advance by phone and picked up the tickets in the cruise line's Stockholm office two days before our departure. The company also has offices in Helsinki, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Oslo and New York.

The ship departed from Värtahamnen at 6 P.M. and within a few minutes of leaving the industrial port we were gliding through the magnificent archipelago, with wooded islands abounding in birches and firs, colorfully painted cottages and palatial summer homes. For several more hours we drifted through the picturesque channel with its many lighthouses, crossing paths with dozens of sailboats, fishing trawlers and other cruise ships in this boaters' paradise.

Besides the Baltic expanse, Sweden has more than 30,000 square kilometers (18,500 square miles) of in-

land waterways and Finland some 33,000. Boating here is a way of life.

Aboard our ship the hours and the miles passed swiftly. After a brief rest in our comfortable cabin we ate at a delicious smörgåsbord — a feast of Viking proportions — with five kinds of herring, whitefish-smoked salmon, salmon with mustard sauce, prawns, sardines, an array of salads, vegetables and hot dishes, including reindeer steak that was delicate and tender and tasted a little like venison or corn-fed beef. It would seem excessive to mention dessert, another groaning board of cakes, fruits and pastries.

A walk on deck after this glutinous meal seemed like a good idea. It proved to be a rewarding experience with a blazing sunset (at 11 P.M. in mid-July) that rated applause from the enthusiastic crowd that had gathered. Afterward, depending on one's energy level, there was plenty of other activity at the roulette wheel or blackjack tables, in the ship's nightclub and in the disco.

After a turn around the dance floor, we opted for a night's sleep, gently rocked by the even-tempered Baltic. We arose early for a bracing wake-up walk on the deck and a gigantic breakfast that included fish and cheese, spicy sausages and cold meat as well as the usual fare. Taking a few minutes to pack our bags, we headed to the dock to watch the dramatic entry into Helsinki.

As we neared the eastern end of the Baltic, the islands became rockier and barren with only a few trees and an occasional cabin. Passing the fortress of Suomenlinna, built by the Swedes in the middle of the 18th century on the six islands guarding the approach to Helsinki, the city began to come into view. The stately copper-domed neoclassical cathedral built between 1830 and 1852 dominates the cityscape with the Russian Orthodox Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral crowning another hill.

With engines slowed to a crawl, the ship made its way into the downtown harbor with a sweeping turn in front of the quayside open-air market sheltered by jaunty orange umbrellas. Docking 15 minutes later at about 9 A.M., we walked 10 minutes to the Klaus Kurki Hotel, which played a significant role in Finland's modern history, and a half-hour later were shown to our room.

The hotel served as the conference site for Allied and Soviet envoys who met after World War II to decide Finland's fate and ultimately to agree on its neutrality. In the tradition of grand old hotels of Vienna or Zurich, it was tastefully but subtly decorated with polished wood paneling and antique furniture. The price of the room was included in our cruise package, as well as a city sightseeing tour by bus that we chose to miss — the whole trip was a bargain at about \$195 per person.

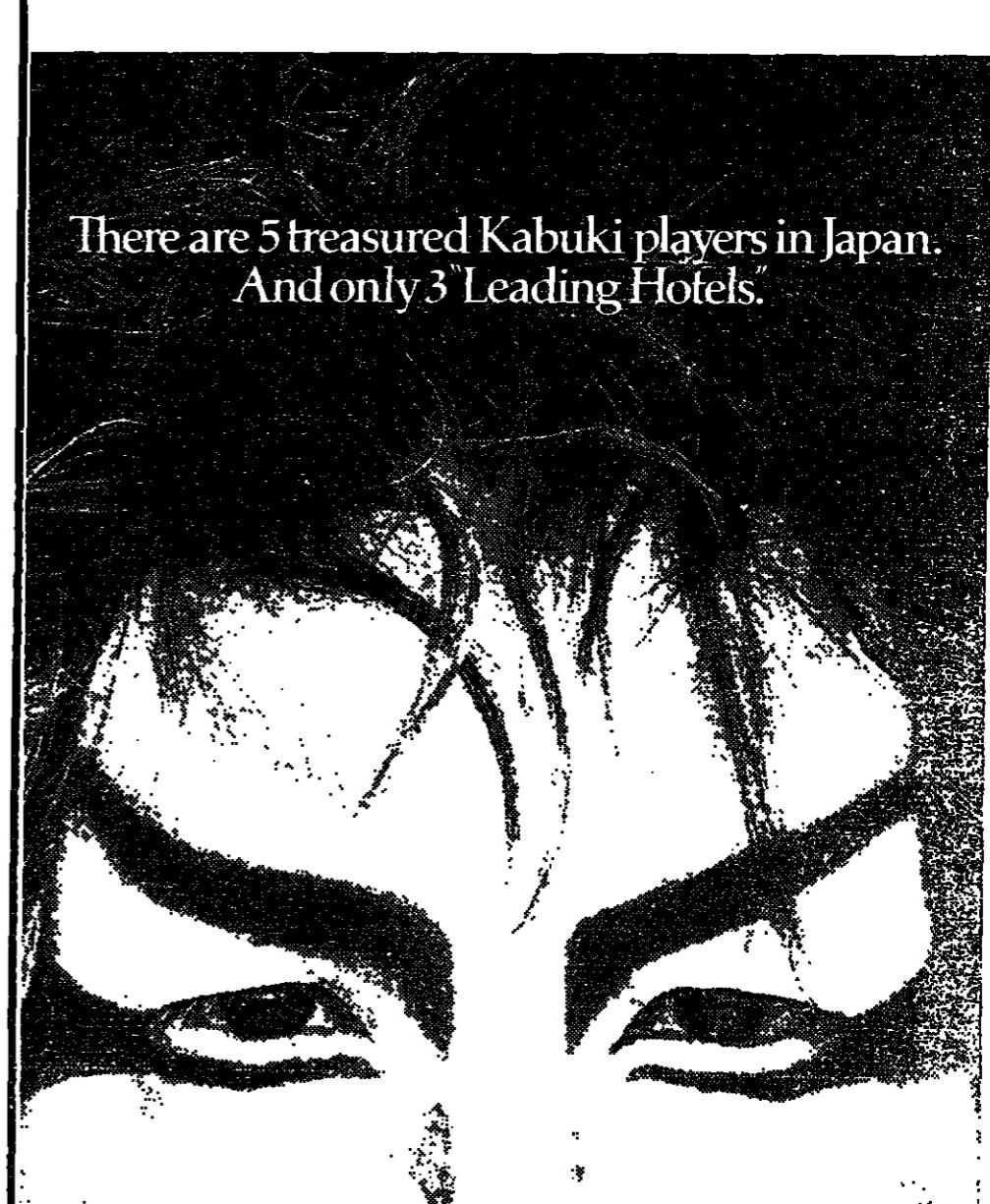
Located on Bulevardi, just off the Mannerheimintie, the main shopping street, the hotel is within walking distance of the major sights of Helsinki, although there are also trolleys, buses and a subway system. If you prefer to ride, the 3T trolley passes most of the main tourist attractions on its circuit, and city bus and boat tours are available from the Market Square and at a bus pick-up point near the railway station. Bicycles can be rented at the Olympic Stadium Youth Hostel on Pohjoisranta.

We began our walking tour through the tree-shaded Esplanadi, which ends at the Market Square on the waterfront. From there it is a leisurely walk to the Russian Orthodox church and Helsinki's "old" center. Dating to the early 19th century, the area lacks the character of Stockholm's Gamla Stan (Old Town), in the shadow of the massive Habsburg style Royal Palace built in 1754. The Old Town in its present form dates to the 16th century.

After devastating fires repeatedly destroyed Helsinki's wooden buildings in the 16th and 17th centuries, the builders began to use bricks and stone in the early 1800s. The Empire style buildings around the Senate

Continued on page 8

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## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Service at Half the Price:  
One-Class and Unrestricted

by Roger Collis

**T**HE idea is audaciously simple. Forget about business class, economy excursion, PEX, APEX, SUPERPEX and the usual raft of "come-on" fares that disappear three weeks before a flight and are so hedged with restrictions as to make them unworkable for business travel. Instead, you provide a simple one-class service throughout the plane and charge everyone the same unrestricted fare (one-way or round-trip) at around half the price of competitive business class or regular economy fares on the route.

This is the formula that an Irish airline (formed in June 1985) adopted on its first major service between Dublin and London a year ago in May and has extended what it calls, "No Nonsense" fares to all its five routes out of Ireland: Dublin, Cork, Knock, in the northwest, and Waterford. In the southeast, it's hub at Luton Airport, near London.

Said Cathal Ryan chairman of London European and deputy chairman of Ryanair: "Our philosophy with unrestricted fares is to allow small to medium-sized businesses to develop by opening up their commercial horizons to Britain and farther afield and not be stung in the process. What we're going to do next is to base aircraft in Europe—in Brussels, for example. So we'll then feed flights in true hub and spoke fashion from both Europe [London European] and Ireland [Ryanair] into Luton. It's our intention by 1991 to develop at least 17 routes into Europe from five points in Ireland, which will give us a total of 126 city pairs."

Although both airlines are majority-owned by the Ryan family (Cathal, Declan, his brother, and their father, Tony Ryan, chairman of Guinness Peat Aviation based at Shannon), they are "commercially and legally separate." London European has a majority British shareholding. Ryanair is an Irish company. It's a neat device that enables each airline to apply for routes with its respective government and pick up passengers at its Luton hub. London European has licenses to fly from Luton to Frankfurt ("This should be in operation early next year," Cathal Ryan

said) Düsseldorf, Vienna, Paris, Nice and Zurich.

Ryanair has licenses from the Irish authorities to fly from Dublin to Paris and Munich. "But neither the Germans nor the French will ratify them because our fares are too low," said Eugene O'Neill, Ryanair's chief executive. "Dublin to Paris at present is Irish £460 [about \$322, round-trip] whereas we want to charge Irish £159; it'll be totally unrestricted and we'll probably have a daily flight. The French are going to take another three months to make up their mind, so we can't start now until that's over."

All this is grand news, as they say in Ireland, for the business traveler who is forced to pay top dollar on

Irish airline  
simplifies  
fare maze

most flights in Europe for flexibility and a few frills.

Consider that Ryanair's one-way fare between Dublin and Luton is £59 and the round-trip, £85 (about \$93 and \$134). There are seven flights a day in both directions operated by 104-seat BAC 111-500 jets. Luton is 43 minutes by rail from central London and is well served by motorways. You're also likely to have fewer delays. British Airways' Club Class (the only fully unrestricted fare available) is £186 round-trip. (You can do it for £152 in economy but you have to upgrade to club if you want to change your flight.) Dan-Air, the independent British carrier, will charge you £168 for a full economy ticket.

Luton is a great little airport, but you can't do much except go into London or fly London European to Amsterdam (three flights a week) or to Brussels (two flights a day). This will cost £59 one-way and £99 round-trip to either destination. The round-trip fare on Ryanair-London European from Dublin to both Amsterdam and Brussels is a 40-minute transfer at Luton) is Irish £199. Comparable fares on a direct flight are Irish £366 and Irish £388.

The big travel story in Ireland last summer was the fare war unleashed by Ryanair's entry on the Dublin-London route—the third busiest in Europe and at that time one of the most expensive.

"The incumbent carriers (Aer Lingus, British Airways and Dun-

Air) dropped their fares by 25 to 40 percent and brought in a myriad of other fares. Before we came on, APEX fares were well over Irish £100. Now they're down to around Irish £74. Even the boat and train operators cut their fares," Ryan said. "By the end of our first year of operations we had carried 172,000 passengers and recorded a profit, which is unprecedented. Overall, there has been a traffic increase of 39 percent on the route. Our load factors are now averaging 75 to 78 percent."

State-dominated airlines, which still carry up most European routes with cozy price-fixing and pooling arrangements, have long argued that it is the discount passenger who is keeping down the cost of business fares. What they are really concerned about is diluting their yield by business travelers trading down to a cheaper fare.

Ryanair, along with other independent airlines that have been allowed to fly on liberalized routes (such as those between the U.K. and Ireland, Belgium and Holland), has proved this argument to be specious. By offering innovative fares for business travelers who are prepared to sacrifice some flexibility or frills for a cheaper ticket, they have generated new business.

British Midland introduced a one-class business service on the Heathrow-Schiphol route in June 1986 with a one-way unrestricted fare of £269 (compared with £255 on British Airways or KLM). BMI also offers a three-day return for £119—pay the full fare if you stay longer—as well as the usual discount fares. The company says it has a load factor of 65 percent and has already written off its introductory costs.

Virgin Atlantic flies a one-class daily between Gatwick and Maastricht in the southeast of Holland, a business route of its own with close links to Düsseldorf, Eindhoven and Cologne. The one-way fare of £35 with a weekend surcharge of £10 is virtually unrestricted; you pay £10 if you change your ticket on day of departure. "Our loads are in the high 80s and 90s," said Virgin's marketing manager, Chris Moss.

Early in June, Virgin launched a new service between Luton and Dublin with a one-way fare of £35 (same conditions as for Maastricht), which is even cheaper than Ryanair. Said Ryan, "We were genuinely delighted to see them come on; it plays into our hand as well by creating more awareness of Luton."

What's sure is that initiatives like these will help to give the business traveler what he needs—choice and convenience at a realistic price.



Photograph by Peter Housbeck

Musician plays and sings in Hong Kong club (above); performers at De Tre Musketeer (left).

## Jazz Around the Clock in Copenhagen

by Bill Boggs

**A**T 1:30 A.M. on a balmy weekend in Copenhagen, despite a tip that there would be live music and food at a jazz club called La Fontaine, it seemed hard to believe much would be happening at such a late hour.

But when the light-blue door swung open at 11 Kompagnistræde, the harmonies of "Satin Doll" floated out. A musician was playing a white baby grand piano, accompanied by bass and drums, and the small room was crowded. Some people were eating; others were dancing in whatever space they could find between the closely packed tables.

The music was smooth and professional, and both the melodies and the food were served until 5 A.M. At that hour, with the precision of the Swiss railroad, another club called Hong Kong opens—and stays open until 1 A.M. the next day.

Finding jazz clubs thronged with people in midmorning would be no easy task in most cities, but Copenhagen, which has long billed itself as the jazz center of Europe—continues to flourish, offering a wide array of music at virtually any hour.

Musicians attest the city's allure. The singer Joe Williams describes Copenhagen as "one of the hippest places I've ever been in my life." Of the local fans he said, "They like tradition, but they're streets beyond—always ready for a change." The saxophonists Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon and Ben Webster, the pianist Bud Powell and the bassist Oscar Pettiford are among the many noted musicians who have lived in Copenhagen over the years. Mercer Ellington, the band leader and son of Duke, lives there now. "We've been trend setters in jazz while

the rest of Europe trails behind," he said. "The most modern place for jazz for overseas concepts is Copenhagen."

Jazz has deep roots in the Danish capital. "At one point it was the purest center of jazz in the world," said Gez. The vibraphonist Mill Jackson, reflecting on 35 years of performing around the world with the Modern Jazz Quartet, said: "Copenhagen has consistently been one of the great cities of the world for jazz. Local fans still remember Louis Armstrong, who descended from the open-air stage during one outdoor concert at Tivoli Garden in the early 1960s to play his trumpet while leading an impromptu parade of hundreds of delighted listeners around the garden walk."

That enthusiasm has been passed on to today's generation. "The Danish kids are really into music," said George Wein, the jazz festival producer and creator of the Newport Jazz Festival. "As a city, Copenhagen reflects a lot of the feeling of jazz in the atmosphere. It's a walking city. Some how jazz fits into that atmosphere."

For the traveler who enjoys journeying into the night in search of jazz there is much to explore. Even at 10:30 in the morning, couples were dancing to recorded music and drinking beer at Hong Kong, which is in a basement at 7 Nyhavn in the refurbished harbor area.

The annual Copenhagen Jazz Festival, held this year from July 3 to 12, offered 290 concerts featuring artists as diverse as the bandleader Cab Calloway and the saxophonist Ornette Coleman.

"Most of the rest of the year, you'll find regular jazz performances in clubs like Montmartre, De Tre Musketeer, or the Jazzhouse at Tivoli, when the gardens are open," said Jens Erik Sørensen, chairman of the festival. "But most important in

searching for jazz is that many restaurants have excellent groups on an ad hoc basis."

To find up-to-date listings for jazz in local restaurants, consult the entertainment section in the Friday issue of the Politiken newspaper. A first stop for lovers of Dixieland music should be De Tre Musketeer, which has a different band every night, most of them made up of Danish musicians.

Wooden benches in one area of the club and tables in another enable visitors to enjoy either camaraderie or relative privacy.

But when the music heats up, dancing Danes are everywhere.

The sound, mostly with only slight amplification, was excellent during the Olsen's Hot Band's renditions of such classics as "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," "Just Because" and "When You're Smiling."

"We play traditional jazz with traditional instruments," said Hans-Hendrik Hinske, who manages the club along with his wife, Bodil, the owner.

"If you want post-Ben Webster type music, go to Montmartre."

Montmartre presents a wide range of international talent and offers music that ranges from bebop and new-wave jazz to Afro, Brazilian and fusion. The club sometimes presents rock and funk as well.

The large old room includes about 30 long pine tables, and plenty of space to walk around or dance.

A recent Thursday night show featured Vito, a Brazilian-influenced eight-piece Danish band. The band has an excellent female tenor saxophone player and a female vocalist who sang equally well in Portuguese, English and Danish.

Bill Boggs, a television personality and producer, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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## Baltic

Continued from page 7

Square, bordered by the Evangelical-Lutheran cathedral and government buildings, are reminiscent of Leningrad. We climbed the steep stairs to the cathedral, expecting a grand view of the city. We were disappointed. Except for the harbor entrance, there are few sweeping views. Helsinki is wedded to the water and low to the ground. The potential views from the cathedral or the city museum's garden, are spoiled by industrial plants and railroad tracks.

Near the cathedral is Senaatintori Square, a shopping complex that primarily offers Finnish designed arts and crafts. After a brief look we went back to Mannerheimintie and, walking north for about 15 minutes, arrived at Finlandia Hall, the lakeside concert hall designed by architect Alvar Aalto. Helsinki's city museum and its pleasant rose garden are the National Museum.

The latter is worth a visit of several hours with its Viking artifacts and 17th- and 18th-century furniture, but especially for its extensive display on the lives of the dozen non-European peoples of the Fennno-Ugric language group, of which Lapp and Hungarian are a part. The costumes, household items, tools and photographs depict life in villages from Lapland to southern Hungary with amazing color and variety in the costumes and footwear.

As for the languages, Finnish is mind-boggling. It bears little resemblance to any Teutonic or Romance language, and without pictures illustrating the product on billboards, there are few clues to the meaning of the words. Generally, that is not a problem since nearly everyone seems to speak other languages, notably English. But it might be helpful to know *ravintola* (restaurant), *ale* (ale), *laatikko* (ice cream), and *kittos* (thank you), and that the Finns' name for their country is Suomi.

We browsed for souvenirs at the open-air market and made the requisite visit to Stockmann, Helsinki's premier department store. It offers some of the best of the West, rivaling NK (Nordiska Kompaniet) in Stockholm or Harrods. A friend who was a correspondent in Moscow for many years remembers his family and others living in Moscow eagerly awaiting train shipments ordered from Stockmann, bringing everything from sheets and towels to tomatoes and frozen steaks.

On the street, Helsinki seems to lack the fashion flair of Stockholm, but there is no dearth of shops featuring imported high-style clothing, as well as dozens of stores specializing in furs and Finnish-designed porcelain and glass. Prices in Helsinki, as in Stockholm, seem reasonable.

Among the attractions of Helsinki are the interesting short trips you can make outside the city by boat or bus, including going to a sauna in the country where it was invented and is a national institution. It would be a shame to miss the experience offered by the Finnish Sauna Society. By taking Bus number 20 from the Swedish Theater on Mannerheimintie or a taxi it is a short trip to Vaskiniemi, where the society operates saunas for tourists. Some Helsinki hotels also have saunas, but without the exhilarating dips in the sea, it's not the real thing.

There are also a number of island restaurants. For ambience, few can match Wahalla, located in the former arsenal at Suomenlinna, the one-time fortress that is now a museum and residential area 30 minutes by boat from the downtown harbor. Be sure to inquire which is the right stop for the restaurant, unless you're in the mood for adventure. We got off the boat one stop too soon in a lovely little cove and wandered aimlessly along overgrown paths for about 10 minutes until we found someone to ask directions. He pointed vaguely over the hill. About 15 minutes later we stumbled on a door in a stone wall and walking down a long, dark passageway found ourselves in the restaurant's kitchen.

The food was not gourmet quality and was expensive (about \$90 for a three-course meal for two), but the setting is superb with arched stone walls, windows overlooking the archipelago and highly polished floors bathed in candlelight. The Finnish modern tables and chairs were covered with original batiks and beautifully appointed with polished birchwood plates, Scandinavian crystal and silverware.

On another island called Suomenlinna, about three miles from the city, there is an outdoor museum with reconstructed traditional buildings from all over Finland, where you can see folk dancing and demonstrations of handicrafts, as well as cafes and restaurants.

On a larger scale, Stockholm's Skansen in the Djurgården, a lovely wooded island not far from the city

gives a good idea of Swedish country life from the 14th century to the present. The park has grown tenfold since it was opened in 1891 by a Swedish pioneer and ethnographer named Artur Hazelius. Today it has 150 buildings from different parts of Sweden that have been reassembled, including several farmsteads, manor houses, churches and schoolhouses. Animals native to Scandinavia—reindeer, brown bears, Arctic seals, foxes, wolves—as well as some non-natives are allowed to roam in fenced, natural habitats. During the summer you can watch glassblowers, silversmiths, fabric printers and shoemakers at work.

You can spend hours or days in

Skansen alone and several weeks exploring the Djurgården with its miles of bike paths and walking trails, its Tivoli amusement park, several museums, castles and restaurants with scenic views overlooking Lake Mälaren.

From the high points in the park (the highest is the Brunnshöjden tower) you can see a city afar. From the city's several harbors there are dozens of short boat cruises—including steamboats that offer dinner, cheese and evening cruises to choose from. Most trips leave from Stromskogen in front of the Grand Hotel, Klara Malarstrand at City Hall, Nybroplan, The Royal Palace and Strömkirken.

The 17th-century summer palace at Drottningholm about 45 minutes west of Stockholm by boat from the city hall docks, is worth the visit for the gardens and the 18th-century court theater, preserved as a theatrical museum and used for operas in the summer. The theater prospered during the reign of the playwright-king Gustav III, who ruled from 1771 to 1792. After the king's death it was boarded up and used as a storeroom, and thus some Baroque scenery and stage machinery were saved by neglect.

Other popular destinations are Vaxholm, an old fishing port a few hours from downtown Stockholm. Uppsala is from Siguna, one of the oldest settlements in Sweden, and the town of Mariefred with its 16th-century Gripsholm castle and art museum.

As the summer wanes, Helsinki and Stockholm residents are storing up memories for the sunless days to come. But winter has its joys, too. The fountain in the Kungsträdgården becomes a skating rink, and you can walk on frozen Lake Mälaren from the Old Town to the Djurgården. For a special holiday treat there is a Baltic cruise that arrives in Leningrad in time to toast the New Year with Russian vodka.

If they don't serve it where you're staying, why stay?



## IN NEW YORK CITY'S MURRAY HILL

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## TRAVEL

## SHOPPING

## A Quiet Copperware Center In Istanbul's Hectic Bazaar

by Alan Cowell

**I**STANBUL — Shoehorned between Istanbul's great mosques and its tangles of alleyways and chaos, the city's Grand Bazaar seethes with people and pushers of everything from phony French perfumes to genuine silk rugs glimmering with their own intricacy.

Yet, at its core, in the oldest part of what the Turks call the Kapalı Carsi (pronounced kap-a-LUH char-SHÜH, and meaning covered market) there is a kind of still and restful vortex in L'Orient, a shop the size of a closet. It is a place where buyers and browsers (including two former U.S. presidents, Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon) might find some peace, and contemplate trade in tranquility.

Murat Bilar, the shop's owner, deals mainly in copperware, some old, some not so old and seems to have decided that no one need be forced into buying. "I am not selling olives and cheese," he said. "Life goes on without a piece of copper." And so, too, the inference seems to be, would his customers, if they did not share that particular hankering for artifacts that Bilar, in the telling of their origins, transforms into the emblems of intimate histories.

Here, for instance, is a ladle-like utensil used by the nomads of southeast Turkey for roasting coffee beans over coals on their journeys between the cool mountain uplands of summer and the coastal refuge of winter. Here, too, he says, is a Russian samovar, brought into Turkey, maybe by Russians fleeing the October Revolution of 1917, maybe by more nefarious trading routes.

Then there are bowls and platters whose origins, sometimes, may be detected from the style of workmanship. Fluted rims on large platters, for instance, usually denote Persian origin, while plain rims tend to be from Anatolia; etched copper, in a leaf pattern, and heavier than usual, is often of Bosnian origin, while engraved copper is usually from closer to home.

Bilar seems ready to share some of the expertise indispensable to dating and valuing the artifacts, which he sells for fixed prices. Haggling, typical of many parts of the Grand Bazaar, he regards as demeaning to both buyer and seller, so there has to be some trust, too, when buying items that might range from \$25 or less, to \$700 and more.

"Generally, the visitors who come to my shop have a little bit of love for old pieces," he said. "Either they want to add to a collection, or they want a gift, and think that copper makes a suitable gift." The standards for judging rarity and age seem to need an experienced eye. A water pitcher, for instance, that is noticeably smaller than aver-



Murat Bilar sells only at fixed prices; haggling is out.

Photographs by Karen Karp

age might have a rarity value. Some pieces are dated, but, often, it is a shape predominant in a particular era, or the weight of copper, or a craftsman's signature in Arabic that offers a clue to history.

"In the market, we have what I call new, used and old pieces. New pieces, often machine-made, you can get just by picking up the phone. Used pieces are between 15 to 20 and 75 to 80 years old. After that, you have what I call old pieces, which will either have beautiful decorative work, an unusual shape or an unusual weight." Some buyers, he said, look particularly for inscriptions in Armenian, Arabic or Greek as evidence of antiquity.

(Arabic signatures, for instance, might denote an age of 200 to 250 years, in the era of the sultans.)

Other buyers simply like the functions of the pieces they buy, so that, with retinning of the interior, a person might, for instance, buy a three-tiered copper lunch box, decades old, for, say, \$20, have it retinned and use it for picnic delicacies.

The lunch boxes are made of three or more bowls that fit one on top of the other under a lid with a handle, all held together with copper bars that hook onto the sides.

Turkish coffeepots, too, may be reused to brew the particularly thick, often sweet, coffee.

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